

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4483 第三十八百四十四年

日四月二年壬午年

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1872.

五洋體 第二卷月三英 港香

PRICE 2/- PER MONTH

## Arrivals.

March 20, Suva, North German bark, 260, Warken, Saigon 7th February, and Cape St. James 8th, 6,000 piculs Rice.—W. M. PUSTAU & Co.

March 20, KERNAL, French bk., 266, Rouille, Saigon 21st February, 6,567 piculs Rice.—GRAN & Co.

March 20, A. E. VIDAL, North German bk., 381, Ingleck, Saigon 14th March, and Cape St. James 7th, 7,600 piculs Rice.—SCHMID & Co.

March 20, LIZZIE, North German bk., 314, Otsen, Saigon 20th February, and Cape St. James 22nd, 7,500 piculs Rice.—ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

March 20, H.I.C.M. F.-B. CHEN-to, 350, Robertson, from Canton March 20th.

March 20, PROSPERITY, Siam bk., 473 P. DEMAKY, Bangkok 25th February, Rice—COTTER.

March 21, WILLY, North Gr. 3-m. sch., 250, H. Rohr, Kampot 10th Feb., Rice—BOUHAN, HUBENS & Co.

March 21, SHERIFF, American ship, 1,005, Chas. A. Renfert, Shanghai 13th March, 18,500 piculs Rice.—SAUER, ARKES & Co.

March 21, LIZZIE & ROSA, Brit. bark, 380, O'Hagan, Saigon 23rd February, and Cape St. James 26th, 8,000 piculs Rice.—COTTER.

March 21, BELINDA WIL, Brit. ship, 312, Bravatare, London 26th November, GEMALI—D. LAPRADE & Co.

March 21, MARIE SOULLINE, French bk., 249, Hirigoyen, Saigon 27th February, and Cape St. James 28th, 6,300 piculs Rice.—CAPTAIN.

March 21, CHINA, North German str., 642, Hennings, Shanghai 17th March, Rice and General—STEINER & Co.

March 21, RACE HORSE, Siam, bk., 351, Krue, Saigon 25th February, Rice—COTTER.

March 21, SCHWAN, North German bk., 260, Rave, Saigon 28th Feb., and Cape St. James 20th, 6,300 piculs Rice.—STRESEMANN & Co.

March 21, GUSTAVE, French bk., 339, Barthoussin, Bangkok 2nd February, Rice—CANLOWRT & Co.

March 21, CHOW SEE, Siam, ship, 305, Jorgensen, Bangkok February 2nd, Rice—COTTER.

March 21, PAULISTA, French ship, 609, Garneau, Saigon February 2nd, and Cape St. James 4th, 16,000 piculs Rice.—GRAN & Co.

March 22, UNA, Brit. str., 960, C. E. Smith, Saigon 15th Feb., and Cape St. James 16th, 22,000 piculs Rice.—JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co.

March 22, CHINA, str., for Whampoa.

## Departures.

March 21, ELENA, str., for Bombay, &c.

March 21, EUSTACE, for Bangkok.

March 21, EGYPT, for Rio de Janeiro.

March 21, FAIR, for Amoy.

March 21, CHINA, str., for Whampoa.

## Clearances.

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 21st MARCH.

Falk, for Amoy.

Spartan, for Whampoa.

Italy, for Rio de Janeiro.

Auguste Reines, for Chefoo.

## Passengers.

Per China, str., from Shanghai, —1 Europe and 28 Chinese.

Per Una, str., from Saigon, &c.—17 Chinese and Malays.

## Reports.

The French bark *Kernale* reports left Saigon on 21st February, and Cape St. James on the 23rd, had strong N.E. winds for two days, after which strong N.E. & N.W. gales and heavy sea, which lasted seven days, was blown down to 30 N.E., after which N.E. breeze to Lucon Coast, on which had calms and light winds, which continued till arrival. Spoke the North German bark *Batuco* in 9 N.E., 11 E. on February 27th, from Saigon to this port.

The North German bark *Lizette* reports left Saigon on 20th February, and Cape St. James on the 23rd, had strong N.E. winds for two days, after which strong N.E. & N.W. gales and heavy sea, which lasted seven days, was blown down to 30 N.E., after which N.E. breeze to Lucon Coast, on which had calms and light winds, which continued till arrival.

The American ship *Surya* reports left Shanghai on 13th March, had light winds and calms for 10 days, then N.E. monsoon, then N.W. monsoon, then N.E. monsoon, on the 15th, saw Pacific mail steamer, found on N.E.

The North German bark *Schwan* reports left Saigon on 28th, and Cape St. James on 1st April, had strong N.E. winds for two days, after which strong N.E. & N.W. gales and heavy sea, which lasted seven days, was blown down to 30 N.E., after which N.E. breeze to Lucon Coast, on which had calms and light winds, which continued till arrival.

The British bark *Lizette* and *Rosa* report left Saigon on 23rd, February, and Cape St. James 25th, experienced strong N.E. monsoon and heavy sea the first part of passage, the latter part light variable winds and calms till 20th, when had strong breeze to port.

The North German 3-masted schooner *Willy* reports left Xiamen 17th February, the first part of the passage had strong Easterly wind to the 1st of March, then N.E. fresh breeze to the 12th, afterwards variable winds and calms to arrival.

The North German steamship *China* reports left Shanghai on March 17th, had fine weather and light monsoon throughout.

The British steamship *Una* reports left Saigon on 15th February, and Cape St. James on the 16th, had fresh breeze the first two days, afterwards variable winds and calms to arrival.

The British ship *Edgar* left 27th reports left London on the 29th Nov., had variable winds in the English Channel and to the Equator, which was crossed on Dec. 18th in long. 22° W.; thence S.E. trades and five weather to the Cape of Good Hope, passing the meridian of which on Jan. 18th in lat. 40° S., had moderate weather while running down the Eastern; made Java Head on Feb. 23rd; passed Amboyna and day; made Canton on March 1st, and on 2nd, the China Sea had moderate E.N.E. and N.N.E. winds till arrival, 112 days out.

## Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, ORAWFORD & Co.

General Agents.

Books.

## Banks.

DEUTSCHE NATIONAL BANK AT BREMEN.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK IS 15,000,000 THALER, OR £22,500,000, DIVIDED INTO

75,000 SHARES OF 200 THALER, OR £30 EACH, OF WHICH ONE HALF, OR 37,500 SHARES, REPRESENTING A CAPITAL OF 7,500,000 THALER, HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong.

SIEGMUND & Co.

Shanghai.

ff 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong.

SIEGMUND & Co.

Shanghai.

ff 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong.

SIEGMUND & Co.

Shanghai.

ff 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong.

SIEGMUND & Co.

Shanghai.

ff 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong.

SIEGMUND & Co.

Shanghai.

ff 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong.

SIEGMUND & Co.

Shanghai.

ff 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong.

SIEGMUND & Co.

Shanghai.

ff 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong.

SIEGMUND & Co.

Shanghai.

ff 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong.

SIEGMUND & Co.

Shanghai.

ff 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong.

SIEGMUND & Co.

Shanghai.

ff 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong.

SIEGMUND & Co.

Shanghai.

ff 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong.</

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery. It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph-plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE.

AT THE PEAK!

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.  
(Designed expressly for this Work.)MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,  
and the COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistical tables up to date of publication, "endeavours to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices."

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &amp;c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

**Stead's.** — Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL, Stead's, 10, Newgate-street, Nicholls & Co., London. — WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., BUDGE & CO., Shanghai. — KELLY & CO., Shanghai. — HALL & HOLTE & KELLY, River Ports. — HALL & HOLTE & KELLY & CO., Shanghai. — CHEEFOO and Newchow. — HALL & HOLTE & KELLY, Tunkin and Newchow. — THE C. & J. TRADING CO., Hongs, Osaka. — THE C. & J. TRADING CO., Yokohama. — Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Manila. — Messrs. J. DE LOZAGA & CO., Singapore. — Straits Times Office. — Calcutta. — Englishman Office.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Thursday morning at 9 A.M., and the last messenger left the office at 8 A.M.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 22ND, 1872.

The death of TSENG-KWO-PAN, of which we received the news by telegram yesterday, will create a profound sensation among the Chinese. Tseng has been long regarded as the leading man in the Empire, and his power was such as to arouse much jealousy on the part of the Imperial Government. Through careful, as far as possible, to hide any feelings of suspicion under the guise of friendship and esteem, they were unable altogether to conceal their dread of Tseng's rising influence. How far these suspicions were well founded will probably never be known even to the Chinese themselves. If Tseng had any deep designs of self aggrandisement, he has succeeded in carefully concealing them; as although reports of all kinds have been current with regard to him, his actions have always been such as displayed the greatest loyalty to the throne; and he must have felt an inward satisfaction at seeing that while the magnates at Pekin were unable to shake their dread of his power, they were also unable to bring home to him any charge which would have the effect of depriving him of his influence. His power was apparently in its zenith during the latter days of the Taiping Rebellion; and then it was that the rumours against his integrity first obtained currency. It was whispered that he was secretly disaffected, and that there was little doubt that after making a faint attempt to suppress the rebellion, he would join with Li-hung-chuan, the Commander-in-chief of the forces, and by this junction gain complete control of the Empire. Events, however, proved this apprehension to be groundless, and both Li and Tseng remained faithful to the throne, though both waxing greatly in power. There was probably sufficient rivalry between these two magnates to prevent the dangers which was anticipated, and which certainly caused great apprehension to the Pekin authorities, who appear to have been induced to call in the aid of foreigners to suppress the Taiping Rebellion, chiefly with a view of placing a check upon the two officials into whose hands the disturbed state of affairs was throwing constantly increasing power.

Li was removed North soon after the Taiping Rebellion, but Tseng was not so easily to be induced to quit the scene of his power and glory in the South. He repeatedly refused to go to the capital, making the characteristic excuse that he was too old a man to walk or ride, and could not go in a chair on official occasions—that dignity being, in the capital, reserved to only the highest officials. Early in 1870, however, it will be recollect that he was appointed to the Vice-royalty of Chihli, and he then at last quitted the post at Nanking which he had so long filled. This removal from his old seat seems to have been a sign of the decline of his power, not so long after he gave up his old objections to visit the capital, and presented himself there; but it is stated that, though received well by the officials, some indignities were shown to him by his name being struck off from the list of several of the important Clubs. Shortly after this, occurred the Tientsin Massacre, in regard to which Tseng's name was so freely used, the report being widely spread among the Chinese that he had instigated the outbreak with a view of embroiling the Imperial Government with foreigners, and so obtaining another opportunity of carrying out his designs against the established authorities. But plausible as this statement appeared, it has not been better substantiated than the previous reports; and it may have originated simply in that suspicion of all powerful men, which forms so strong a characteristic of the Chinese, and works so baneful an influence on public affairs. Tseng, though he latterly showed great friendliness to foreigners, for a long time made no secret of his dislike towards them, and in his celebrated memorial to the Pekin Government on the revision of the Treaty, he did not spare his words or hesitate to hint at the desirability of repelling the demands for progress by force, should those demands be contrary to the traditions of the Empire. The people, he foreshadowed, would in that case rise—a threat which may have had a strange significance at Pekin, as the rising might be against them for being identified with foreigners as well as against foreignmen themselves. These facts, combined with the tempestuous report which Tseng-kwo-pan made concerning the Tientsin Massacre, lent colouring to the theory that Tseng and his party

were at the bottom of the plot, especially as the Pekin officials spoke of disaffection among their own body as the cause of so little vigilance being used to prevent the outbreak. It was believed that Tseng was bitterly hostile to foreigners on account of the part which they had taken in aiding to put down the Taiping Rebellion, and it appeared to be probable that the real design of the Tientsin plot was to obtain an opportunity, by inducing a war with foreigners, of again raising the standard of rebellion.

Shortly after this, the Viceroy returned again to Nanking; and recently he visited Shanghai, where he astonished the foreign residents by extreme affability, paying visits to the Consuls, including among them one of the mercantile Consuls, with whom he breakfasted. Such condescension on the part of the Great Provincial Governor whose antagonism to foreigners had become proverbial, at once astonished and pleased both the foreign officials and the foreign public, and was regarded as a sign that at last there were some prospects of progress in China. What its bearing really was it is impossible to divine; but the consideration thus shown to foreigners was striking in itself, and the more striking from the quarter from which it came. Like most of the actions of this notable man, his last prominent act was a mystery, and will probably never be fully understood. He appeared as a comet, appearing to ignorant people, in strange places, and at unexpected moments, extraordinary in himself, but more from the explanations which were made of every step which he took. It will probably never be known how much was true and how much false of all that was stated of him; and his life will in all likelihood always appear to his countrymen as the times in which he lived appeared to them—strange, fitful, unaccountable, and seeming to portend some great change, in which the long conflict between the old and the new would be fought out—a change upon whose approach few could look without some apprehension, but which was still not without a ray of hope for the regeneration of the vast country, with whose history the life of Tseng-kwo-pan has been so prominently connected.

The Legislative Council will meet on Monday, at 1 p.m.

The U.S. sloop-of-war Absecon left here yesterday for Canton, with Admiral Rogers on board.

The U.S. steamer Soco, of the Mediterranean Squadron, is expected here on Monday, when the U.S. steamer Colorado and the U.S. steamer Benicia will leave for the North.

Men and self not very well able to stand owing to being cramped up in a small boat for seven days.—Went to the Sailor's Home, where we are now staying, recruiting our health.

SUPREME COURT.  
21st March.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. U. J. BALL.

The following jurors were called yesterday: Messrs. A. J. Lewis, W. P. Moore, P. Eller, S. C. Thompson, W. W. Battles, D. Webb, and A. F. Miller. The last was only one chosen to serve, and the remaining jurors were dismissed until Tuesday next.

ROUNDTABLE DETERMINATION.

Wong Chin-chou, a member of the Police Force, and Chin A-mee, master of the Canton passage-boat Cheung-ko, were arraigned on a charge of forcibly detaining a woman named Wong A-ki with intent (1) to sell her (2) to obtain a ransom for her.

The young Attorney-General opened the case, stating that the prosecutor was formerly living under the protection of a man who was now in gaol. The first prisoner was formerly a police-constable; he lived in the same house with the prosecutor. When her protector was sent to gaol, the first prisoner offered to get her another, who was to be Inspector of Police, and was to be found in Aberdeen. The prosecutor went down to a wharf with another woman named A-ki, who was the woman whom the first prisoner was then detained.

Loss of Equilibrium.

Isto was certain that he must have been beaten against a pane of glass, which he broke when drunk. Fined 50 cents, and ordered to pay 40 cents awards.

THE AUSTRALIAN QUEEN'S CASE.  
These cases were brought on again, one in which defendant is charged with assuming the position of Inspector of Nianman and the other in which he is charged with assuming the position of Inspector of Brothels, and were remanded for a week.

(Signed) G. HANNAN,  
Commissioner of Customs.

Owing to the difficulties and impediments to the navigation of this river, it now and then happens that the Shanghai line steamers get ashore or get stranded in consequence of the river not working at night, got out of their proper place for time, and thus have the next steamer coming upon them. The agents of the American and British steamer companies have no wish to work at night, if they are not compelled by the detention of their steamers now and then, through the un navigable state of the river—which could be easily prevented if the Chinese Government had from the opening of the port made the necessary rules for buying, hiring, dredging, machine and anchors used it for clearing away the silt as it yearly accumulates. It is thus obvious that the original cause of the night work is due to the Chinese Government not fulfilling its duty in keeping the river and bar clear of silt. It can therefore be argued that, when the steamers are obliged to work at night, the Customs ought not to claim any fee for the work.

It is to be hoped that the Settlements will continue much longer unpreserved with this necessity of civilization. We simply blow out the suggestion at present, but may try at some future opportunity to sketch the outlines of a scheme on which we conceive a comfortable, handsome, and paying establishment could be conducted. It would of course be a Company, which would depend upon the selection of a working manager, and his having many warnings, indicating the rocks to be avoided in the new scheme. Still, the want must be supplied, and we shall be much surprised if the January of 1874 finds Shanghai provided with a handsome structure where the "globe trotter" and the visitor from the outports may take their ease in their inn.

The Judgment in the Hongkong Police Settlements case, which furthered the cause of the defendant, the plaintiff, on coming into possession of the piece of land bought from Mr. Loureiro, "and finding a road and then established, had not a right to substitute for it another, even if equally convenient, unless indeed he claimed to restore the original road, existence when the defendant first began to lay it." The first prisoner was convicted of stealing a watch from the first prisoner's friend. In reply to His Lordship, she said that she went with the plaintiff to see the first prisoner's friend, and that the first prisoner, the second, was the master of the passage-boat, and on the arrival of the vessel which carried the woman whom the woman was then detained.

His Lordship suggested to the Attorney-General that he should be allowed to say that the first prisoner intended to take her to Canton instead of to Aberdeen to raise this money, and as the legislature evidently regarded this as a very serious offence, and it was very difficult to prove the intent, the jury would probably take the view most favourable to the prisoner.

The Attorney-General said he would not proceed with the case after this intimation from His Lordship, and the jury were directed to find the prisoners not guilty.

The Court adjourned to Tuesday next.

A suggestion has been set on foot for the establishment of a hotel in a central part of the foreign settlement. The *M.C. Daily News*, however, does not seem to be in favour of this, and includes its remarks by the following article:

"It seems to us impossible that the Settlements can continue much longer unpreserved with this necessity of civilization. We simply blow out the suggestion at present, but may try at some future opportunity to sketch the outlines of a scheme on which we conceive a comfortable, handsome, and paying establishment could be conducted. It would of course be a Company, which would depend upon the selection of a working manager, and his having many warnings, indicating the rocks to be avoided in the new scheme. Still, the want must be supplied, and we shall be much surprised if the January of 1874 finds Shanghai provided with a handsome structure where the "globe trotter" and the visitor from the outports may take their ease in their inn."

The *Appia*, which arrived at Shanghai from the 16th instant, with letter to the 9th instant, brought Ths. 400,000 treasure Captain Russell states that he finds the Taku bar has shotted a foot and a half, and has changed its course at the entrance to the South Sea. The bar has been raised by the Chinese, and the growth of a middle ground. The depth of water in the river is greater than it was before the winter close season, excepting off the Forts, where it is shallower, but the points of land have extended farther out.

5th March, 1872.

The *Appia*, which arrived at Shanghai from the 16th instant, with letter to the 9th instant, brought Ths. 400,000 treasure Captain Russell states that he finds the Taku bar has shotted a foot and a half, and has changed its course at the entrance to the South Sea. The bar has been raised by the Chinese, and the growth of a middle ground. The depth of water in the river is greater than it was before the winter close season, excepting off the Forts, where it is shallower, but the points of land have extended farther out.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.  
Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.  
EDWARD JENNIS HOOGH v. ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.

SHANGHAI, March 14th,  
Claim of Ths. 300 damages for trespass upon plaintiff's land, destroying certain of his property thereon, and causing him to lose many warnings, indicating the rocks to be avoided in the new scheme, and taking him to the head of the foreign merchants, and to the Taku and Tsinan steamers. No definite action can, we imagine, be taken in the matter, till after the meeting of Rate-payers next month."

In a description of the recent attack on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, the same paper mentions that, while the Police party were in the village on the morning of the 10th instant, a runner appeared with a warrant from the Chinese authorities demanding his apprehension. He said, "those who had been engaged in the affray, who had pithily added that the appearance of one runner with such a document, without any force to sustain him in carrying it out, would only have been a notice to the guilty to secure their retreat. One Yamen runner to arrest a whole village of ruffly fishermen! Why the Shanghai-Haien would hardly dare do this in earnest, with all the hangings on his shoulders."

The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.

The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.

The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.
The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.

The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.

The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.
The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.
The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.
The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.
The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.
The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.
The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.
The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.
The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.
The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.
The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less implicated, who have since been in custody. Some friends of these people came to Shanghai with the view of inducing the Chinese to have them released, and that they were frequently in the Court during the trial, as frequently as possible, and to the intense interest of the Chinese.
The *C. & G. Daily News* states that the Police are still busy with the investigation of the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Rohr, but the enquiry is one which demands caution and patience. The first arrests made were of six men more or less

reion is going on, the effect is intensified. If the conditions for corrosion did not exist, the iron would never become a dangerous cur-

rent. He does not think that Speace's comet did he say it would be of any detriment to the iron. He should have thought it a very auspicious omen to use as a cement for the bottom of ships. From the compact condition of the piece of oxide of iron produced (piece taken from one of the *Megara's* pumps), he should think that its formation was not rapid or produced in a few months, but that it was the work of years.

Mr. Childers, who was next examined, expressed a general concurrence in the evidence of Dr. Odger, remarking with regard to the supposed galvanic action of the copper rods near the lead that the extent to which would have contributed to the corrosion must have been very slight, just as putting a ton of salt into the Atlantic would add to the amount of salt it already contained.

This being the whole of the evidence, the Chief Commissioner announced that the inquiry stood adjourned sine die.

SUMMARIES OF NEWS FROM THE LONDON DAILY PAPERS.  
*(Daily News.)*

SATURDAY January 27th  
The Cambridge Mathematical Tripos were published yesterday and the interest and excitement were such as occasions. The Senior Wrangler Mr. Robert Ramsay Webb, of St. John's College. Twenty ninth on the list of Wranglers was the name of a son of the late Mr. Dickie.

Admiral Sir John Hay, M.P., Fourth Naval

Lord of His Admiralty from July, 1868, was examined before the *Megara* Commission yesterday. He recommended that the ship should be paid off in 1870, and he had nothing to do with her being re-commissioned. The question of the timeliness of her plates never came before him, and he could not say whether she was under the notice of the Board of Trade at the time of the accident.

He was examined before the Committee of the Admiralty, and said it was he who was unable to say. He was of opinion that the hull had suffered loss of coal in the bunker in 1870 caused the ultimate loss of the vessel. Sir Sidney Thores, senior naval lord since 1868, was the next witness. In his opinion Captain Luard was blame for having ascertained that the *Megara* was perfectly seaworthy before he sent the telegram ordering her to return to the fleet instead of the fourth division of reserves. He thought the *Megara* was not only ill and badly stowed, but unseaworthy reported on. As regards the safety of the vessel, he did not think she was overladen; but for the comfort and convenience of those on board she was certainly overloaded.

The appointment of Mr. J. A. Aspinwall, Q.C., as Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Durham, in succession to Mr. Justice Quain, is announced in the *Gazette*.

Sixty-four Queen's Journals have been issued, and among them the name of Mr. C. B. Brydges, M.P., Mr. Sebright Sanwood is to have status of precedence next after Mr. S. Pope, Q.C.

From no additional accounts published in the French papers of the railway accident near Antibes, it appears that a wind over the hills had carried west away by the floods, and that, notwithstanding the dangerous signs, the train was ploughed through the water. The steamboat *Le Roi* was in full speed and dashed into the water. The steamer and engine-driver were drowned, as well as four passengers.

It seems that attempts are being made to re-establish public gaming tables in France. Six managers of French bathing establishments wired upon M. Thiers on Wednesday with the intent in view. According to the *Gazette*, further deliberations on the subject are to take place on Monday next. The proposal is to open on the 1st of April, and the admittance will be limited to the Treasury.

At Paris, who was French Consul at New York during the war between France and Germany, has just been sentenced by the Paris Court of Correctional Appeals to two years' imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine, for misappropriating public money, which he had been entrusted to make contracts for the Government. On the same charge he had previously been acquitted by the Tribunal of First Instance.

(Standard.)

M. Thiers was questioned in the Assembly on Saturday on the subject of the appointment of a Vice-President of the Republic. He, however, rejected the idea, and said that, in case of a vacancy, himself would continue in office till his successor was appointed. M. Thiers seemed to overlook the possibility of the death of the President of the Republic.

The agency of a disbarred lawyer in Lyons concerned on the removal of M. Valentin appears to have passed over. The city is tranquil and the proclamation of the new prefect has been well received. M. Valentin died with M. Thiers on Friday.

The committee on the Italian budget has adopted its loan of 300 millions lire. A new journal appeared at Rome with the programme "War to Catholic Institutions." It is said that Father Hesychius is one of the writers.

The proceedings of the Royal Commissioners, appointed to inquire into the loss of the *Megara*, were on Saturday, not only of great importance but invested with unusual interest.

The witness under examination was Mr. Childers, M.P., late First Lord of the Admiralty. His evidence was, to a great extent, a defense of the Government and of the Admiralty system.

A current action for libel started on Saturday before the Court of Common Pleas sitting in London. The plaintiff was a naval architect, and the libel complained of was contained in an Admiralty minute published by Mr. Childers in consequence of the loss of the *Captain*. In a letter from Sir Spencer Robison reference was made to some place that the plaintiff submitted to the Admiralty for converting wooden ships into iron-clads. It was said, "These plans would have had no weight whatever from the fact that they were submitted to the authority of the Admiralty of the Navy." At the trial Mr. Justice Brett pronounced the plaintiff upon the ground that the matter discussed in the minute was one of national importance, and that this was no proof of malice, and therefore, the communication was privileged. The question was now raised upon a rule for a new trial, whether his lordship had misdirected the jury. The arguments were not concluded at the rising of the court.

A judgment was given on Saturday in the Court of Queen's Bench of some importance with respect to the custody of a child, whose deceased father was a Protestant and mother a Roman Catholic. The father died about eleven years ago, and the mother since then had been in and out of various workhouses. Six or seven months ago the mother, being in a consumption, went into a hospital, and a volunteer key was obtained, and obtained admission for the child into a Protestant establishment to deposit children at Basing. The mother, being now in a dying state, wished the child to be handed over to a Roman Catholic institution. The Court said that religion had nothing to do with the case, and decided that the application of a mother who was dying and who was pauper could not be bona fide. The child, therefore, remains at Basing.

(Telegraph.)

The Duke of Wellington's cause it is to be noted have to his tenants in North Norfolk that he wishes to vote "exactly as they please" in the forthcoming election; but that personally he is "very strongly in favour of Mr. Macmillan," the Conservative candidate, whom his Grace "loves and expects to see returned by a large majority."

The Duke, at the same time, makes known his views on some of the leading topics of the day, taking care to say that he leans to the Conservative side, and that he distrusts Mr. Gladstone, who "it may be stated, is one of the executors of the Gladstone property."

The news of the adoption of a new program by the National Education League was stated at length in a circular which was issued on Saturday. This document points out that it is no longer possible to secure the original objects of the League by merely endeavoring to supplement the deficiencies of the denominational system. The efforts of the League and kindred organizations must now be directed towards remodelling the present system so as a manner more secure effect can be obtained in the recovery of the studies professed.

THIRTY DOLLARS

is hereby offered to any person or persons, who shall assist in the recovery of the studies professed.

At the same time, the public is warned against purchasing the said Arms.

W. M. SCHMIDT & CO., Gunmakers, Queen's Road,

No. 287, Hongkong, 17th January, 1872.

\$30 REWARD.

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARMS

No. 5,824, 1 double barrelled Lefacheux GUN, 12 bore;

5,800, 1 do. do. do. do. do.;

5,832, 1 do. do. do. do. do.;

